UNITED NATIONS

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/1997/7
24 March 1998

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS THIRD SESSION, HELD AT KYOTO FROM 1 TO 11 DECEMBER 1997

CONTENTS

PART ONE: PROCEEDINGS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	OPENING OF THE SESSION (Agenda item 1)	1 - 12	5
	A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its second session	2 - 4	5
	B. Election of the President of the Conference at its third session	5	6
	C. Statement by the President	6 - 7	6
	D. Addresses of welcome	8 - 10	7
	E. Statement by the Executive Secretary	11	8
	F. Other statements	12	8

		Paragraph	Page
II.	ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS (Agenda item 2)	13 - 45	9
	A. Status of ratification of the Convention	13 - 19	9
	B. Adoption of the rules of procedure	20 - 22	10
	C. Adoption of the agenda	23 - 24	11
	D. Election of officers other than the President	25 - 27	13
	E. Admission of organizations as observers	28	14
	F. Organization of work, including the establishment of a sessional Committee of the Whole	29 - 34	14
	G. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 1998-1999	35	16
	H. Date and venue of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties	36 - 38	16
	I. Adoption of the report on credentials	39	16
	J. Attendance	40 - 44	17
	K. Documentation	45	19
III.	REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (Agenda item 3)	46 - 70	20
	A. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and matters arising therefrom	46 - 57	20
	1. Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice	46 - 48	20
	2. Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	49 - 52	21
	3. Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate	53 - 56	22

4. Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 ..... 57 22

			Paragraph	Page
B.	Development and transfer of technologies		58 - 60	23
C.	Financial mechanism: report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference		61	23
D.	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b)		62 - 63	23
E.	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f)		64 - 68	24
F.	Other matters relating to implementation		69 - 70	25
IV.	AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION AND ITS ANNEXES (Agenda item 4)		71 - 76	26
A.	Proposal to amend Article 4.3		72 - 73	26
B.	Proposal to amend Article 17		74 - 75	26
C.	Proposals to amend Annexes I and II		76	27
V.	ADOPTION OF A PROTOCOL OR ANOTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENT: FULFILMENT OF THE BERLIN MANDATE (Agenda item 5)		77 - 83	28
VI.	HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND OTHER HEADS OF DELEGATION (Agenda item 6)		84 - 85	30
VII.	CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION (Agenda item 8)		86 - 89	31
A.	Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session		86	31
B.	Closure of the session		87 - 89	31

Annexes

		Page
Annex I	Statements by ministers and by other representatives during the high-level segment of the third session of the Conference of the Parties: list of speakers	32
Annex II	List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the third session of the Conference of the Parties	47
Annex III	List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its third session	54

PART TWO: ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS THIRD SESSION*

I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

II. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

III. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Annex Table: Total carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties, for the purposes of Article 25 of the Kyoto Protocol

---

* Part Two of this report is contained in document FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

2. The third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention and decision 1/CP.2, was opened at the Kyoto International Conference Hall, Kyoto, Japan, on 1 December 1997, by the President of the Conference at its second session, Mr. Chen Chimutengwende, Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications of Zimbabwe.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its second session
(Agenda item 1 (a))

3. The President of the Conference at its second session welcomed all participants to the third session of the Conference of the Parties and thanked the Government of Japan for the excellent facilities it had provided. He said that, since the second session of the Conference, climate change had been the subject of growing worldwide attention and media coverage. The Convention process itself had also made considerable progress, mainly through the work of the subsidiary bodies. The Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM), in particular, had arrived step by step at a consolidated negotiating text for a protocol or another legal instrument, prepared by the Chairman. The adoption of such a protocol or instrument reflecting the principles of equity, justice and fair play constituted the greatest challenge of the current session.

4. Global warming was already happening and the climate system might well be taking an irreversible path unless action was taken immediately. While climate change constituted a threat to each and every individual nation in the world, its impact was likely to be more severe in the developing countries that were least able to cope with the consequences. It was the responsibility of the industrialized nations that had indirectly placed burdens on the rest of the world to take the lead in meeting existing commitments, in reducing emissions and in alleviating human suffering caused by climate change. It was a question of survival for small island States and other low-lying areas of the world and for vulnerable communities in other poor countries. Developing countries were already making efforts domestically, with their limited resources, to attain sustainable economic development and it was not possible for those countries to take on new commitments under the new instrument. In the interests of equity, binding commitments for non-Annex I Parties could not even be envisaged until agreement had been reached on a fair system of apportionment of emission limits, a globally agreed reduction pathway and a projected sustainable future emission level on an equitable basis, and until there was reliable and predictable financial provision for the acquisition and adaptation of sound technologies, know-how and production systems in developing countries.

5. In conclusion, he reported to the Conference of the Parties on the outcome of the informal consultations which he had undertaken in the intersessional period on the draft rules of procedure and the composition of the Bureau. Thanking all those who had co-operated with him during his term of office, and extending his best wishes to the new President, he expressed the hope that the session would prove to be a success and a landmark in the annals of international cooperation.

B. Election of the President of the Conference at its third session
(Agenda item 1 (b))

6. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Hiroshi Ohki, Minister of State, Director-General of the Environment Agency, Minister in Charge of Global Environmental Problems of Japan, as its President.

C. Statement by the President
(Agenda item 1 (c))

7. On assuming office, the President welcomed all participants to the third session of the Conference of the Parties and paid tribute to the outgoing President and the Chairman of the AGBM for their important contributions to the Convention process. He also thanked the Executive Secretary and the secretariat for their work in preparing for the present session of the Conference. The most important task facing the Conference of the Parties was to establish a more concrete international framework for the protection of the global climate through the adoption of a protocol to the Convention or another form of legal instrument. Climate change was one of the most serious global environmental issues facing the world today and only a fully worldwide strategy could effectively address the problem. Such a strategy should be based on three principles: developed countries should take the lead now in committing themselves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels; developing countries should also take actions to address the issue of climate change in promoting their sustainable development, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities under the Convention and their respective capabilities; and developed countries should strengthen their partnership with developing countries through the provision of financial and technological support for mitigating global greenhouse gas emissions.

8. There were a large number of outstanding issues to be resolved and he called upon all Parties to work together in a spirit of cooperation and compromise, urging the developed countries with the greatest economic capacity in particular to demonstrate such spirit and leadership in action. In conclusion, he stressed the need to discuss future steps to be taken after the Kyoto Conference for the effective implementation of the protocol and other measures to attain the objective of the Convention. All the climate change problems could not be solved at Kyoto; there was still a long way to go and many more negotiations would have to follow. By reaching agreement at Kyoto, however, the international community could take a definite first step towards promoting climate protection policies for the twenty-first century. It was his earnest hope that, here in Kyoto, where some of the most important events in Japan's history had taken place, it would prove possible to reach another historic decision to protect the world's environment and to secure a sustainable basis for the future prosperity of all mankind.

D. Addresses of welcome
(Agenda item 1 (d))

9. Mr. Keizo Obuchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, speaking on behalf of the Government of Japan, welcomed all participants to Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, for the third session of the Conference of the Parties. He said that the problem of global warming was rapidly becoming more acute, with severe consequences not only for future generations but also for the world's ecosystems. It was the present generation's historic responsibility to determine the future shape of the earth that it would hand over to future generations. The Kyoto Conference was a crucial opportunity to take a global decision on the extent to which greenhouse gas emissions could be limited in order to combat global warming after the year 2000. Agreement needed to be reached on legally-binding emission reduction targets for developed country Parties. At the same time, developing countries should be asked to make every effort, in their future development activities, to take into account the future of the whole world. To that end, appropriate assistance from developed countries was indispensable. In conclusion, he expressed his earnest hope that the Conference would be able to reach the final agreement the world was waiting for.

10. Mr. Eiichi Aramaki, Governor of the Prefecture of Kyoto, welcomed all participants to the third session of the Conference of the Parties, on behalf of all the residents of the Kyoto Prefecture. He said that global warming was one of the most serious environmental problems facing the world today, and that the third session of the Conference of the Parties might well be an important step in tackling global warming in the coming century through the united efforts of all the peoples of the world. For its part, the Kyoto Prefecture had prepared various action programmes to protect the environment, based on the active involvement of local people, business circles, administrative bodies and tourists, and the present Conference provided an opportunity to enhance the local population's awareness of global environmental issues and thus further promote such activities. In conclusion, he wished the Conference every success in arriving at a Kyoto Protocol that would prove to be a landmark in international cooperation for preserving the global environment.

11. Mr. Morikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto, speaking on behalf of all the citizens of Kyoto, welcomed the participants in the Conference to the host city of Kyoto. With a history and tradition of more than 1,200 years, Kyoto was called "a place dear to the heart of every Japanese". The Mayor expressed his delight in the thought that all the participants would have an opportunity to experience the beautiful nature and culture of Kyoto, a world-famous ancient city. Recognizing that the earth was now suffering from damage that humankind alone had caused, the Mayor stressed that it was humankind's responsibility to save the suffering earth, restore the global environment and hand it over to future generations. Since July 1996, when the decision to hold the Conference in Kyoto was taken, the City of Kyoto had organized more than 120 events and projects to raise the citizens' awareness of the urgency of combatting global warming and of the significance of the present Conference. The City of Kyoto had also drawn up a Kyoto City Regional Promotion Plan to help stop global warming, with the aim of reducing CO_2 emissions. To implement that programme, the Miyako Agenda 21 action plan had been drafted. In

conclusion, the Mayor expressed his earnest hope that the Conference would reach a successful agreement with the adoption of an effective Kyoto Protocol.

F. Statement by the Executive Secretary

(Agenda item 1 (e))

12. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Executive Secretary, welcoming all participants to the third session of the Conference of the Parties and thanking the Government of Japan and the Kyoto authorities for all they had done to help the secretariat to put the arrangements for the Conference in place, stressed the importance of the Conference arriving at a well-designed end product that could be successfully sold not only to legislators and tax payers, but also to investors, producers and consumers. The responsibility for investments and other actions that would lead to the limitation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions would fall primarily on non-governmental actors, in particular the business community. For the business community to be able to respond in a responsible manner, it was essential that the goals, and the rules of the game for achieving them, were clearly defined by Governments. The Conference must also direct its message to the citizens of the world in order to mobilize support for practical actions by communities and local governments to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, the message from Kyoto should clearly indicate that it was only through the example of enlightened leadership by the industrialized countries, and by the transnational corporations that were shaping the world economy, that a truly global coalition to combat climate change could be formed, in which all would participate according to their own capacities. He looked forward to a clear, binding and verifiable commitment by the industrialized countries to reduce their emissions below 1990 levels early in the next century, a commitment that would trigger the development and diffusion of new practices, new standards, new technologies and new consumption patterns. Such a result would start to steer the world economy towards a sustainable future.

F. Other statements

13. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, general statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), the Russian Federation and the United States of America. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, general statements were made by the representatives of Egypt (on behalf of the African Group) and Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States). At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 December, a general statement was made by the representative of Slovenia (on behalf of the Group of Central and Eastern European States).

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention

(Agenda item 2 (a))

14. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the Convention (FCCC/CP/1997/INF.2). On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note with satisfaction that, as of 1 December 1997, 167 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention, and took note of the information on the status of ratification contained in document FCCC/CP/1997/INF.2.

15. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Croatia formally objected to the participation of the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the third session of the Conference of the Parties, and to the inclusion of the name of Yugoslavia in the list of Parties in document FCCC/CP/1997/INF.2. He said that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was not a member State of the United Nations and thus, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, was not entitled to become a Party to the Convention. He therefore requested the presidency to ensure that the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not participate in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

16. The Executive Secretary explained that the list of Parties in document FCCC/CP/1997/INF.2 was based on information received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Depositary of the Convention. On 10 September 1997 the secretariat had received a communication from the Chief of the Treaty Section advising it of the deposit of an instrument of ratification by Yugoslavia on 3 September 1997. On 24 November 1997 the secretariat had received a copy of a depositary notification from the Legal Office of the United Nations, which conveyed the same information to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of all Parties and which stated that, in accordance with Article 23.2, Yugoslavia would become a Party to the Convention on 2 December 1997. He informed the Conference of the Parties that he would seek the advice of the Depositary of the Convention on the issue raised.

17. The representatives of Mauritania, Morocco (speaking as Chairman of the Islamic Conference), Luxembourg (speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States), Pakistan and the United States of America, all supported the request made by the representative of Croatia. The representatives of Georgia and of the Russian Federation, on the other hand, expressed their support for participation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

18. At the same meeting, the presiding Vice-President requested the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to refrain from participating in the proceedings of the Conference pending receipt of legal advice from the Depositary.

19. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Executive Secretary informed the Conference of the Parties that a legal opinion had been received from the Legal Counsel of the

United Nations. In that opinion, the Legal Counsel had explained that, at the time of the signature of the Convention by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 8 June 1992, no decision on its status having been taken by the General Assembly, the Secretariat had not questioned the membership of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and its participation in treaties negotiated under United Nations auspices. It was on that basis that the Secretariat had accepted the signature. The Legal Counsel also had taken the view in 1992 that General Assembly resolution 47/1 had not terminated or suspended Yugoslavia's membership in the United Nations. As regards the acceptance on 3 September 1997 of the deposit by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of an instrument of ratification of the Convention, that was not based on a treaty action taken by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but rather on the signature of the Convention by a representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. As General Assembly resolution 47/1, as consistently interpreted by the Secretariat, had not terminated or suspended Yugoslavia's membership in the United Nations, the Depositary had not been in a position not to accept the deposit of an instrument of ratification pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention. The capacity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in meetings of treaty bodies needed to be determined by the relevant treaty bodies themselves. It was thus for the Conference of the Parties itself to take a decision on the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in UNFCCC meetings, if it so wished. Some other treaty bodies had taken action to exclude the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from participating in a particular meeting or session, but had avoided dealing with the larger legal issue of its treaty status.

20. The President, pointing out that the opinion of the Legal Counsel was consistent with the request made by the Vice-President presiding over the 4th plenary meeting, ruled that the request to the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to refrain from participating in the proceedings of the Conference should be maintained.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 2 (b))

21. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties had before it the draft rules of procedure, as currently being applied (FCCC/CP/1996/2) and a report by the President of the Conference at its second session on his informal consultations on the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1997/5). Annex I to that report contained the text of a draft decision on adoption of the rules of procedure, proposed by the President of the Conference at its second session, whereby the Conference would adopt the rules of procedure annexed to that decision, with the exception of draft rule 22, paragraph 1, and draft rule 42, paragraph 1, on the understanding that draft rule 22, paragraph 1, would continue to be applied.

22. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. In the absence of a consensus on that draft decision, the President proposed, and the Conference of the Parties agreed, that consideration of the sub-item should be postponed to give time for further

consultations. The President ruled that the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

23. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that adoption of the rules of procedure should be placed on the agenda for the fourth session of the Conference. The President indicated that, if he sensed a move towards a compromise on that issue, he would undertake further consultations and report back to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2 (c))

24. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/1997/1 and Add.1-2) and a proposal by the Group of 77 and China in relation to item 6 of the provisional agenda (FCCC/CP/1997/L.1), listing issues for the focus of the high-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation.

25. At the same meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its second session;

   (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its third session;

   (c) Statement by the President;

   (d) Addresses of welcome;

   (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention;

   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

   (c) Adoption of the agenda;

   (d) Election of officers other than the President;

   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;

(f) Organization of work, including the establishment of a sessional Committee of the Whole;

(g) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 1998-1999;

(h) Date and venue of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Review of the implementation of the Convention:

(a) Reports of the subsidiary bodies and matters arising therefrom:

(i) Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

(ii) Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

(iii) Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate;

(iv) Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13;

(b) Development and transfer of technologies;

(c) Financial mechanism: report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;

(d) Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b);

(e) Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f);

(f) Other matters relating to implementation.

4. Amendments to the Convention and its Annexes:

(a) Proposal to amend Article 4.3;

(b) Proposal to amend Article 17;

(c) Proposals to amend Annexes I and II.

5. Adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument: fulfilment of the Berlin Mandate.

6. High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation.

7. Other matters.

8. Conclusion of the session:

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session;

(b) Closure of the session.

D. Election of officers other than the President

(Agenda item 2 (d))

26. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the Conference, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. The Bureau of the Conference was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. Hiroshi Ohki (Japan)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Anthony Clarke (Canada)
Mr. Tengiz Gizirishvili (Georgia)
Ms. Cornelia Quennet-Thielen (Germany)
Mr. George Manful (Ghana)
Mr. Sergio Zelaya Bonilla (Honduras)
Mr. Espen Ronneberg (Marshall Islands)
Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano (Venezuela)

Rapporteur

Mr. Maciej Sadowski (Poland)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Kok Kee Chow (Malaysia)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. Bakary Kante (Senegal)

27. The Conference of the Parties agreed, on the proposal of the President, that consultations should continue with regard to nominations for the posts of vice-chairpersons and rapporteurs of the subsidiary bodies, with a view to their election at the next sessions of those bodies.

28. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties elected Mr. Raul Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina) as Chairman of the sessional Committee of the Whole and invited him to participate in the meetings of the Bureau of the Conference.

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2 (e))

29. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/1997/4), to which was annexed a list of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which had expressed their wish to be admitted as observers at the third session of the Conference of the Parties. Pursuant to a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations during the October 1997 sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit as observers to its third session the non-governmental organizations which had an asterisk against their names, and to accord observer status to the intergovernmental and remaining non-governmental organizations in that list. (See annex II of this document.)

F. Organization of work, including the establishment of a sessional Committee of the Whole
(Agenda item 2 (f))

30. In introducing this sub-item, at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the President recalled that under Article 7.2 of the Convention the Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of the Convention, was mandated to keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention and to make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. Furthermore, Article 7.2(a) provided for the Conference of the Parties to periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the Convention, in light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation, and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge. In that context, the principal objective of the Conference of the Parties at its third session was to fulfil the Berlin Mandate, set by its decision 1/CP.1, on the basis of the work of the AGBM. In addition, the Conference of the Parties would also consider for the first time amendments to the Convention proposed by Parties.

31. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, pursuant to a recommendation by the SBI at its fifth session (FCCC/SBI/1997/6, para. 44 (c) (ii)), established a sessional Committee of the Whole, open to all delegations, to undertake consideration of agenda item 5 on fulfilment of the Berlin Mandate, and requested the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to report to the plenary on the results of the Committee's work on Friday, 5 December. All remaining items were allocated to the plenary of the Conference. The Conference of the Parties, on the proposal

of the President, further decided that, of the issues reported to be outstanding by the Chairman of the AGBM (see paragraph 55 below), those relating to the methodologies to be used to estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the new instrument, and preparations for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, should be considered by the Committee of the Whole in connection with agenda item 5, and the issue relating to elements of the Brazilian proposal contained in document FCCC/AGBM/1997/MISC.1/Add.3 should be taken up by the plenary of the Conference under agenda item 3 (f). After an extensive discussion, the President indicated that he would undertake consultations on the question of how to deal with the issue relating to the future development of the commitments of all Parties.

32. With regard to agenda item 6, the President recalled that the purpose of the high-level segment, as defined by the SBI at its sixth session, was to promote decision-making (FCCC/SBI/1997/16, para. 34 (g)). It would mark the conclusion of the work of the sessional Committee of the Whole, and the handover of the negotiating process to ministers and other heads of delegation and their senior advisers for the final days of work before the adoption of a new instrument. The high-level segment would be marked by a series of intensive informal consultations as well as a general debate in the plenary.

33. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that, during the general debate, the time limit for statements should be set at five minutes for statements by representatives of Parties and at four minutes for all other statements. It also decided that the list of speakers should be officially closed at 18.00 hours on Wednesday, 3 December.

34. At the same meeting, the Executive Secretary, referring to the report on the status of contributions to the core budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (FCCC/CP/1997/INF.4), appealed to all Parties that had not yet paid their 1996 or 1997 contributions to the core budget to do so as soon as possible, and expressed his appreciation to those Parties that had paid their contributions promptly and, in particular, to those Parties that had pledged additional amounts to the Trust Fund for Participation. The President endorsed the statement made by the Executive Secretary and added his full support to his plea for Parties with contributions still in arrears to remit their payments as soon as possible. At the 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 3 and 5 December, the Executive Secretary gave further information on the receipt of contributions to the core budget.

35. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Conference of the Parties, having heard an interim report by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (see paragraph 77 below), requested the Committee of the Whole to complete its work by the end of Monday, 8 December. At the same meeting, it was agreed that there would be no need to take up agenda item 7, "Other matters".

G. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies 1998-1999

(Agenda item 2 (g))

36. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, adopted the following calendar of meetings of Convention bodies in 1998-1999:

(a) First sessional period in 1998: from 2 to 12 June;

(b) Second sessional period in 1998: from 2 to 13 November;

(c) First sessional period in 1999: from 31 May to 11 June;

(d) Second sessional period in 1999: from 25 October to 5 November.

H. Date and venue of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties

(Agenda item 2 (h))

37. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the President recalled that, in the absence of any offer from a Party to host the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, the SBI, at its 7th session, had recommended a draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at the present session, which provided for the fourth session to be held in Bonn in November 1998 (see FCCC/SBI/1997/21, annex I, 7). The representative of Argentina conveyed his Government's invitation to the Conference of the Parties to hold its fourth session in Buenos Aires.

38. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, having considered a proposal by the President (FCCC/CP/1997/L.2), adopted by acclamation decision 5/CP.3 on the date and venue of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties. For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

39. The President, on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, extended his sincere thanks to the Government of Argentina for its generous offer to host the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties. Such an offer truly underlined the commitment of the Government of Argentina to the Convention and the Convention process. The Executive Secretary expressed his appreciation to the Government of Argentina for its generous offer and said that he and his colleagues in the secretariat were looking forward to working closely with the Argentine authorities in the preparations for the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties.

I. Adoption of the report on credentials

(Agenda item 2 (i))

40. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Bureau on the credentials of the representatives of Parties to the third session of the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1997/6), as orally amended by the Executive Secretary.

I. Attendance

41. The third session of the Conference of the Parties was attended by representatives of the following 158 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Albania
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Niue
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea

Romania
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

42. The session was also attended by observers from the following States not parties to the Convention: Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Holy See, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Palau and Turkey.

43. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
World Food Programme (WFP)
United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD).

44. The following specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented:

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Bank
World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Global Environment Facility of the World Bank/UNDP/UNEP (GEF)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEA)
World Trade Organization (WTO)

45. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the Conference, see annex II below.

K. Documentation

46. The documents before the Conference of the Parties at its third session are listed in annex III below.

III. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION
(Agenda item 3)

A. Reports of the subsidiary bodies and matters arising therefrom
(Agenda item 3 (a))

1. Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
(Agenda item 3 (a) (i))

47. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) introduced the reports of the SBSTA on the work of its fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions, contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/1996/20 and FCCC/SBSTA/1997/4, 6, and 14, respectively, and reviewed the issues considered by the SBSTA during those sessions. He drew attention to a number of draft decisions which the SBSTA, at its seventh session, had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its present session, the texts of which were contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/1997/14, annex I. Two of those draft decisions, relating to the development and transfer of technologies and to activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase, had been recommended for adoption by both the SBSTA and the SBI at their seventh sessions.

48. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties took note of the above-mentioned reports of the SBSTA, together with the oral report of the Chairman, and expressed its appreciation to the outgoing Chairman of the SBSTA, Mr. Tibor Faragó (Hungary), for his dedication and valuable leadership in steering the work of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following decisions that had been recommended for adoption by the SBSTA:

- Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (decision 7/CP.3)
- Development of observational networks of the climate system (decision 8/CP.3)
- Development and transfer of technologies (decision 9/CP.3)
- Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 10/CP.3)

For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

49. In connection with the adoption of decision 7/CP.3 on cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, statements were made by the Chairman Emeritus of the IPCC, Professor Bert Bolin, and by the Executive Secretary, the latter expressing appreciation to Professor Bolin on behalf of the secretariat. The President extended his sincere thanks to Professor Bolin, on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, for his noteworthy contributions to the Convention process and for his role in advancing the global understanding of climate change as Chairman of IPCC for almost a decade.

2. Reports of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 3 (a) (ii))

50. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) introduced the reports of the SBI on the work of its fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions, contained in documents FCCC/SBI/1996/14 and FCCC/SBI/1997/6, 16 and 21, respectively, and reviewed the issues considered by the SBI during those sessions. He drew attention to a number of draft decisions which the SBI, at its sixth and seventh sessions, had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its present session, the texts of which were contained in document FCCC/SBI/1997/21, annex I. One of those draft decisions, relating to the division of labour between the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, had been jointly recommended by the SBI and the SBSTA. Another draft decision, relating to communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, had been recommended by the SBI but contained an input from the SBSTA.

51. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties took note of the above-mentioned reports of the SBI, together with the oral report of the Chairman, and expressed its appreciation to the outgoing Chairman of the SBI, Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania), for his leadership and his valuable contributions to the work of the SBI. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following decisions that had been recommended for adoption by the SBI:

- Division of labour between the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (decision 13/CP.3)
- Communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (decision 6/CP.3)
- Volume of documentation (decision 18/CP.3)
- Review of the financial mechanism (decision 11/CP.3)
- Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding on the determination of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention (decision 12/CP.3)
- Financial performance of the Convention in the biennium 1996-1997 (decision 16/CP.3)
- Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention secretariat (decision 17/CP.3)

For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

52. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Conference of the Parties took note of document FCCC/CP/1997/INF.3 on secretariat activities relating to technical and financial support to Parties and document FCCC/CP/1997/INF.1 entitled, "Programme budget of the Convention for the biennium 1998-1999: detailed subprogramme activities and resource requirements".

53. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties considered a draft decision on the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, submitted by the Chairman of the SBI on the basis of his informal consultations (FCCC/CP/1997/L.8). The Executive Secretary, welcoming the incorporation of additional resources for activities related to the Kyoto

Protocol, stated that the secretariat would need to look at the question of how to integrate those activities into its work programme, in particular in respect of the tasks listed in decision 1/CP.3 on the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, for which preparatory work was needed for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session. The Conference of the Parties noted the statement by the Executive Secretary and adopted decision 15/CP.3 on the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

3. Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate
(Agenda item 3 (a) (iii))

54. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate introduced the reports of the AGBM on the work of its fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and the first part of its eighth sessions, contained in documents FCCC/AGBM/1996/8 and 11, FCCC/AGBM/1997/3 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and FCCC/AGBM/1997/5 and 8, respectively. The final results of the work of the AGBM on a protocol or another legal instrument, as approved by the AGBM at the first part of its eighth session, were contained in the revised text under negotiation (FCCC/CP/1997/2).

55. The Chairman of the AGBM then listed a number of issues which the AGBM had not been able to address fully, and which he had undertaken to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties. They included the methodologies to be used to estimate emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the new instrument; preparations for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol; elements of a proposal submitted by Brazil and contained in document FCCC/AGBM/1997/MISC.1/Add.3, including a proposed methodology to measure emissions over a period of time in terms of their effect on temperature increase; and the future development of the commitments of all Parties.

56. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties took note of the above-mentioned reports of the AGBM, together with the oral report of the Chairman, and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina), Chairman of the AGBM, for his dedicated efforts and his noteworthy contribution to the Berlin Mandate process.

57. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the AGBM on the work of the second part of its eighth session (FCCC/AGBM/1997/8/Add.1).

4. Reports of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13
(Agenda item 3 (a) (iv))

58. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties, having heard a report on the work of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 from its Chairman, took note with appreciation of the reports of the Ad Hoc Group on its third, fourth and fifth sessions (FCCC/AG13/1996/4 and FCCC/AG13/1997/2 and 4) and, pursuant to the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Group at its fifth session, adopted decision 14/CP.3 on the future work of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13. For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Development and transfer of technologies

(Agenda item 3 (b))

59. In introducing this sub-item at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 December, the President recalled that the Conference of the Parties had already adopted decision 11/CP.3 on the development and transfer of technologies under sub-item 3 (i) (a) (see paragraphs 46 and 47 above). He noted that, at the request of the Conference of the Parties at its second session, the secretariat had organized a round table on the transfer of technologies and know-how, to be held on the morning of Tuesday, 9 December. A short report on that round table would be made available as a conference room paper.

60. Statements were made under this sub-item by the representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The President indicated that the subject of the development and transfer of technologies would continue to be under consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI, and would be taken up again by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session.

61. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, a representative of the secretariat introduced the report on the round table, which had been circulated under the symbol FCCC/CP/1997/CRP.5.

C. Financial mechanism: report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference

(Agenda item 3 (c))

62. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 December, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) made a statement introducing the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its third session (FCCC/CP/1997/3). Statements were made by representatives of 14 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. The Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the GEF responded to a number of questions raised in those statements. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties expressed its appreciation to the Council of the GEF and took note of the above-mentioned report.

D. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b)

(Agenda item 3 (d))

63. In introducing this sub-item at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 December, the President recalled that the Conference of the Parties had reviewed Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention at its first session and, having considered that the sub-paragraphs were not adequate, the Conference had agreed, in its decision 1/CP.1 on the Berlin Mandate, to begin a process to enable it to take appropriate action for the period beyond the year 2000, including the strengthening of the commitments of Annex I Parties in Article 4.2(a) and (b) through the adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument at its third session. Article 4.2(d) provided that a second review of

Article 4.2(a) and (b) should take place not later than 31 December 1998, and thereafter at regular intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties, until the objective of the Convention was met. The SBI at its sixth session had requested the secretariat to make all necessary preparations for the Conference of the Parties at its third session to consider the second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b), and had invited the Conference of the Parties to place the second review on the agenda for its fourth session.

64. Statements were made under this sub-item by representatives of six Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States and one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties decided to place the issue of the second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) on the agenda for its fourth session, and to request the subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to make all necessary preparations to facilitate future consideration of that item.

E. Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f)

(Agenda item 3 (e))

65. In introducing this sub-item at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 December, the President recalled that Article 4.2(f) of the Convention provided that the Conference of the Parties should review, not later than 31 December 1998, available information with a view to taking decisions regarding such amendments to the lists in Annexes I and II as might be appropriate, with the approval of the Party concerned. The Executive Secretary informed the Conference of the Parties that there were three Parties that had indicated that they wished to be included in Annex I to the Convention: Croatia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The latter two Parties had requested that the name of Czechoslovakia be deleted from Annex I the Convention, and that their names should be included in its place. Turkey, which was not yet a party to the Convention, had requested the deletion of its name from Annex I and Annex II to the Convention. A submission by Turkey was before the Conference of the Parties in document FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3.

66. At the same meeting, the representative of Slovenia informed the Conference of the Parties that his country had notified the Depositary, under Article 4.2(g), of its intention to be bound by Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention.

67. After an exchange of views, in which statements were made by representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and of one observer State, it was agreed that Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano, Vice-President of the Conference, should hold informal consultations on this sub-item and report back to the plenary of the Conference.

68. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano, Vice-President of the Conference, reported on the outcome of his consultations and submitted a draft decision relating to the deletion of Czechoslovakia from the list of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and the inclusion of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia in that list (FCCC/CP/1997/L.3). He noted that the names of those countries should be followed by the footnote reference a/, which would link their names to the footnote to Annex I reading "Countries

that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy." It had not yet proved possible to reach a consensus with regard to the deletion of the name of Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention, and he requested authorization to pursue his consultations on that question.

69. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties considered an amendment to that decision, submitted by the Vice-President (FCCC/CP/1997/L.3/Add.1), adding the names of Monaco and Liechtenstein to the list of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, together with a number of oral amendments. It then adopted decision 4/CP.3 on amendments to the list in Annex I to the Convention under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention, the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report. At the same meeting, it also requested the SBI, at its eighth session, to consider the request to delete the name of Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention, and to present a report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session for consideration and definitive action.

F. Other matters relating to implementation

(Agenda item 5 (f))

70. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that the proposal presented by Brazil in document FCCC/AGBM/1997/MISC.1/Add.3 should be referred to the SBSTA for its advice regarding the methodological and scientific aspects. It authorized the SBSTA to seek inputs, as appropriate, from its roster of experts and from the IPCC, and requested it to make its advice available to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session. The representative of Brazil made a statement in connection with that decision.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced a proposal relating to the future commitments of all the Parties. Statements were made in that connection by 46 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, one speaking on behalf of the Southern African Development Commission, and one speaking on behalf of the Arab States. The President then informed the Conference of the Parties that, in view of the wide divergence of views expressed, he would consult further with the Bureau on how to deal with the matter.

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION AND ITS ANNEXES
(Agenda item 4)

72. For its consideration of this item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat entitled "Amendments to the Convention or its Annexes" (FCCC/SBI/1997/15), containing a proposal by Pakistan and Azerbaijan for the deletion of Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention, an amendment to Article 17 proposed by the Netherlands on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and an amendment to Article 4.3 proposed by Kuwait. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 3 December, statements were made on this item by representatives of 11 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

A. Proposal to amend Article 4.3
(Agenda item 4 (a))

73. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 3 December, it was agreed that Mr. Bakary Kante, the Chairman of the SBI, should hold informal consultations on the proposed amendment to Article 4.3, and to report back to the plenary of the Conference on the results of those consultations.

74. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Chairman of the SBI reported that, as it had not proved possible to arrive at a consensus on the proposed amendment, Kuwait had agreed not to pursue its proposal. The representative of Kuwait made a statement confirming that his delegation was willing to withdraw its proposed amendment. The Conference of the Parties noted that the proposal to amend Article 4.3 had been withdrawn.

B. Proposal to amend Article 17
(Agenda item 4 (b))

75. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 3 December, it was agreed that Mr. Sergio Zelaya Bonilla, Vice-President of the Conference, should hold informal consultations on the proposed amendment to Article 17, and to report back to the plenary of the Conference on the results of those consultations.

76. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Vice-President reported that it had not proved possible to arrive at a consensus on the proposed amendment. The representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, stated that, in light of the results of the informal consultations, the European Community and its member States would not pursue its proposal. The Conference of the Parties noted that the proposal to amend Article 17 had been withdrawn.

C. Proposal to amend Annexes I and II

(Agenda item 4 (c))

77. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the President noted that this proposal was being dealt with under sub-item 3 (e). For the action taken on this sub-item, see paragraphs 67-68 above.

V. ADOPTION OF A PROTOCOL OR ANOTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENT: FULFILMENT OF THE BERLIN MANDATE

(Agenda item 5)

78. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Conference of the Parties had allocated consideration of this agenda item to the Committee of the Whole (see paragraph 30 above). At the 5th plenary meeting, on 5 December, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole made an interim report on the state of the negotiations in the Committee on the draft protocol. Three negotiating groups had been established to deal with specific elements of the text. The first, chaired by Mr. Takao Shibata (Japan), was dealing with the Articles relating to institutions and mechanisms; the second, co-chaired by Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Bo Kjellen (Sweden), was dealing with the Articles on continuing to advance the implementation of existing commitments in Article 4.1 of the Convention and the financial mechanism; and the third, chaired by Mr. Mohamed M. Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania), was dealing with policies and measures. He himself was conducting negotiations on matters relating to quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs). In addition to those negotiating groups, he, and some of the chairmen of the negotiating groups, had requested several delegates to conduct informal consultations on specific issues. The intensive negotiations currently under way were advancing and were beginning to yield results, but the Committee of the Whole would need additional time to resolve many of the outstanding issues so that only a few, key issues would remain for the consideration of ministers during the high-level segment.

79. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported on the outcome of the work of the Committee. The Committee of the Whole had unanimously recommended, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties, a draft decision on the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1997/L.7), to which the text of the Protocol (FCCC/CP/1997/L.7/Add.1) was annexed. It had also recommended a draft decision on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/1997/L.5) and a draft decision on the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (FCCC/CP/1997/L.9). The Committee had further recommended that, for the purposes of Article 25 of the Protocol relating to entry into force, a table indicating the total carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties in 1990, to be prepared on the basis of secretariat documents relating to first national communications, should be annexed to the report of the Conference.

80. The President, on behalf of the Conference, expressed his great appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee of the Whole and paid tribute to the Chairman of that Committee for his untiring efforts and the leadership he had shown throughout the negotiating process. He also thanked the chairmen of the negotiating groups and all those who had assisted the Chairman in the formal and informal consultations.

81. On the advice of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the President proposed an oral amendment to the draft decision on adoption of the Kyoto Protocol contained in FCCC/CP/1997/L.7, adding a further sub-paragraph to operative paragraph 5 of the draft decision. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of a Party suggested an alternative

formulation of the additional sub-paragraph, on the advice of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the President did not propose this text for adoption. Some technical corrections to the text of the Kyoto Protocol were proposed orally and accepted by the President; these deleted paragraph 11 of Article 12 and footnote 1 in Annex B and amended the title of a column in that Annex. The Executive Secretary requested Parties to submit any further technical corrections in writing to the secretariat, so that the final authentic texts of the Protocol could be completed in time for its opening for signature on 16 March 1998.

82. The Conference of the Parties then proceeded to adopt decision 1/CP.3 entitled "Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", including the oral amendment proposed by the President, thereby adopting the said Protocol which was annexed to that decision. At the same meeting, the Conference also adopted decision 2/CP.3 on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol and decision 3/CP.3 on implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report. The Conference of the Parties further decided that, for the purposes of Article 25 of the Protocol relating to entry into force, a table indicating the total carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties in 1990, to be prepared on the basis of secretariat documents relating to first national communications, should be annexed to the report of the Conference (see the annex to Part Two of this report).

83. The representative of Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, stated that the European Community and its member States would implement their respective commitments under Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Protocol.

84. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago, speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), recalled that three years had elapsed since AOSIS had first proposed the adoption of a protocol to the Convention which would strengthen the commitments of Annex I Parties and would be capable of sending strong and clear signals to the market place. The reductions agreed upon as a result of the compromises reached in the Kyoto Protocol were inadequate to meet the message of science and the emissions allowed to some countries were, in his view, morally questionable. No country should be allowed to buy its reductions and those Parties which had come to Kyoto prepared to accept greater reductions than those eventually agreed upon should continue their efforts to achieve maximum reductions. Many methodological and scientific uncertainties remained and resources would be needed to tackle them. The aspirations of AOSIS had been largely frustrated and Parties should be prepared to return next year with a clearer purpose, in the knowledge that future generations would have to pay the price of the compromises reached today.

VI. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND OTHER HEADS OF DELEGATION

(Agenda item 6)

85. At the opening of the high-level segment at the 6th plenary meeting, on 8 December, the Conference of the Parties was addressed by Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Prime Minister of Japan; Mr. José Maria Figueres Olsen, President of Costa Rica; Mr. Kinza Clodumar, President of Nauru; Mr. Albert Gore, Jr., Vice President of the United States of America and President of the Senate; and Mr. Maurice F. Strong, representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who delivered a message to the Conference of the Parties on behalf of the Secretary-General.

86. Statements were made by the President of the Conference and by the Executive Secretary at the opening of the general debate. The general debate was held during the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th plenary meetings, on 8 and 9 December. During that debate, statements were made by 124 ministers and other heads of delegation of Parties, by a minister from one observer State, and by representatives of 5 United Nations offices and programmes, 10 specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, 6 intergovernmental organizations and 12 non-governmental organizations. For the list of speakers in the general debate, see annex I below.

VII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 8)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session

(Agenda item 8 (a))

87. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on its third session (FCCC/CP/1997/L.4) and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report as appropriate.

B. Closure of the session

(Agenda item 8(b))

88. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 11 December, the Conference of the Parties, having considered a draft resolution submitted by Bhutan (FCCC/CP/1997/L.6), adopted resolution 1/CP.3 entitled "Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of Japan". For the text of this resolution, see Part Two, section II, of this report.

89. Closing statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Japan. A statement was made by the Executive Secretary.

90. The President, after making a closing statement in which he thanked all participants for their constructive cooperation in the negotiations, declared the third session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

Statements by ministers and by other representatives during the high-level segment of the third session of the Conference of the Parties: list of speakers

I. Parties to the Convention

		Plenary meeting
Albania	Mr. Maksim Deliana Chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee	8
Algeria	Mr. Bachir Amrat Minister of Environment	10
Argentina	Ms. Maria Julia Alsogaray Secretary for Natural Resources and Human Environment	6
Armenia	Mr. Sarkis Shahazizyan Minister of Nature Protection	10
Australia	Mr. Robert Hill Minister for the Environment	6
Austria	Dr. Martin Bartenstein Federal Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs	9
Azerbaijan	Mr. Zulfugar Musayev Minister of State responsible for Hydrometeorology and Environment	10
Bahrain	Mr. Khalid M. Fakhro Director-General, Environmental Affairs	11
Bangladesh	Begum Syeda Sajeda Chowdhury Minister for Environment and Forests	7

		Plenary meeting
Barbados[a]	Ms. Elizabeth Thompson Minister of Environment and Health	7
Belgium	Mr. Jan Peeters Federal Minister of the Environment	9
Bhutan	Mr. Dasho Paljor J. Dorji Deputy Minister for Environment	11
Bolivia	Ms. Nersa Roca Hurtado Deputy Minister of Sustainable Development and the Environment	8
Botswana	Mr. Daniel K. Kwelagobe Minister of Works, Transport and Communications	8
Brazil	Mr. Jose Israel Vargas Minister for Science and Technology	7
Bulgaria	Ms. Evdokia Maneva Minister of Environment and Water	10
Cambodia	Dr. Mok Mareth Minister, Ministry of Environment	10
Canada	Ms. Christine Stewart Minister of the Environment	7
Chile	Mr. Rolando Stein Ambassador, Director of Environment Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11
China	Mr. Yaobang Chen Minister of Forestry and Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission	7
Colombia	Mr. Eduardo Verano de la Rosa Minister for the Environment	9

[a] Speaking also on behalf of the Caribbean Community.

		Plenary meeting
Costa Rica	Mr. Jose Maria Figueres Olsen President	6
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Albert K. Tiapani Minister for Housing, the Quality of Life and the Environment	10
Croatia	Dr. Ljerka Mintas Hodak Deputy Prime Minister	9
Cuba	Dr. Rosa Elena Simeón Negrín Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment	9
Czech Republic	Mr. Vadislav Bizek Deputy Minister of the Environment	10
Denmark	Mr. Svend Auken Minister of Environment and Energy	7
Ecuador	Mr. Juan Salazar Sancisi Ambassador of Ecuador to Japan	11
Egypt	Ms. Nadia Riad Mekram Ebeid State Minister for the Environment	9
Eritrea	Mr. Tekleab Mesghina Director-General, Department of the Environment, Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment	11
Estonia	Mr. Villu Reiljan Minister of the Environment	10
Ethiopia	Mr. Shiferaw Jarso Minister of Water Resources	10
European Community	Ms. Ritt Bjerregaard Environment Commissioner	7

		Plenary meeting
Fiji	Mr. Seremaia Cavuilati Ambassador of Fiji to Japan Development, Housing and Environment	11
Finland	Mr. Pekka Haavisto Minister of the Environment	9
France	Ms. Dominique Voynet Minister of Physical Planning and the Environment	6
Gambia	Captain Edward Singhatey Secretary of State for Presidential Affairs, Fisheries and Natural Resources	10
Georgia	Ms. Nino Chkhobadze Environment Protection Minister	8
Germany	Dr. Angela Merkel Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	7
Ghana	Mr. J. E. Afful Minister for the Environment, Science and Technology	9
Greece	Mr. Theodoros Koliopanos Deputy Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works	8
Honduras[b]	Mr. Sergio Alejandro Zelaya Bonilla Vice-Minister of the Environment Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment	8
Hungary	Dr. Katalin Szili Secretary of State for the Environment	7

[b] Speaking also on behalf of the Central American countries of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama.

		Plenary meeting
Iceland	Mr. Gudmundur Bjarnason Minister for the Environment	7
India	Prof. Saifuddin Soz Minister for Environment and Forests	6
Indonesia	Mr. Sarwono Kusumaatmadja State Minister for Environment	7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Dr. Masoumeh Ebtekar Vice-President and Director of the Department of Environment	6
Ireland	Mr. Noel Dempsey Minister for the Environment and Local Government	9
Italy	Mr. Edo Ronchi Minister for Environment	9
Japan	Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto Prime Minister	6
	Mr. Keizo Obuchi Minister for Foreign Affairs	6
	Mr. Mitsuo Horiuchi Minister for International Trade and Industry	6
Jordan	Mr. Farouk Kasrawi Ambassador of Jordan to Japan	11
Kazakhstan	Mr. Serikbek Daukeev Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources	9
Kenya	Mr. William P. Mayaka Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	11
Kiribati	Mr. Tewareka Borau Minister for Environment and Social Development	10

		Plenary meeting
Kuwait	Dr. Mohammad Abderrahman Al-Sarawi Chairman of the Board and Director-General of the Public Authority for Environment	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Prof. Souli Nanthavong Minister, President of Science and Technology and Environment Organization	10
Latvia	Mr. Indulis Emsis State Minister for the Environment, Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development	9
Lebanon	Mr. Samir Chamma Ambassador of Lebanon to Japan	11
Lesotho	Mrs. H. M. Mhlanga Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources	11
Lithuania	Mr. Imantas Lazdinis Environmental Protection Minister	8
Luxembourg	Dr. Johny Lahure Minister of the Environment	6
Malawi	Mr. Mayinga Mkandawire Minister for Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs	10
Malaysia	Datuk Law Hieng Ding Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment	7
Maldives	Mr. Abdul Rasheed Hussain Minister of Planning, Human Resources and Environment	7

---

[a] Speaking also on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

		Plenary meeting
Malta	Mr. Saviour F. Borg Permanent Representative of Malta to United Nations Environment Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Environment	11
Mauritius	Mr. James Burty David Minister of Local Government and Environment	10
Mexico	Ms. Julia Carabias Lillo Secretary, Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries	7
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Mr. Leo A. Falcam Vice-President	9
Monaco	Mr. Bernard Fautrier Minister Plenipotentiary	10
Mongolia	Mr. Tsokhio Adyasuren Minister for Nature and Environment	8
Morocco	Mr. Lahoucine Tijani Secretary of State to the Minister for Agriculture, Works and the Environment	10
Mozambique	Mr. Bernardo Ferraz Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs	8
Myanmar	Mr. U Soe Win Ambassador of Myanmar to Japan	11
Nauru	Mr. Kinza Clodumar President	6
Netherlands	Mrs. Margaretha de Boer Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment	7
New Zealand	Mr. Simon Upton Minister for the Environment	7

		Plenary meeting
Niger	Mr. Kimba Hassane Adviser, Executive Secretariat, National Council on the Environment for Sustainable Development	11
Nigeria	Dr. Adegoke Adegoroye Director-General, Chief Executive, Federal Environmental Protection Agency	8
Niue	Mr. Terry Donald Coe Minister for Post and Telecommunications, Meteorological Services and Climate Change, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	8
Norway	Ms. Guro Fjellanger Minister of Environment	7
Pakistan	Mr. Muzahid Husain Ambassador of Pakistan to Japan	8
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Anwa Olmo Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to Japan	8
Paraguay	Dr. Miguel Angel Solano Lopez Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Paraguay to Japan	8
Peru	Ms. Agnes Franco Deputy Minister for Industry	11
Philippines	Mr. Victor O. Ramos Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	9
Poland	Mr. Radoslaw Gawlik Secretary of State Ministry of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry	11
Portugal	Dr. Elisa Ferreira Minister of Environment	8

		Plenary meeting
Qatar	Mr. Ali Ben Saeed Al Khayaren Ministry of Municipality Affairs and Agriculture	8
Republic of Korea	Mr. Yeo-Joon Yoon Minister of Environment	7
Republic of Moldova	Mr. Sergiu Candofan Minister for Environmental Protection	8
Romania	Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu Ambassador of Romania to Japan	11
Russian Federation	Mr. Alexander J. Bedritsky Head of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring	6
Samoa[a]	Mr. Tuala Sale Tagaloa Minister of Lands, Survey and Environment	6
Saudi Arabia	Prince Fahad Bin Abdallah Al-Saud Assistant of the Minister for Defense and Aviation and Inspector-General for Civil Aviation	7
Senegal	Mr. P. Abdoulaye Bathily Minister of Environment	9
Seychelles	Mr. Dolor Ernesta Minister for Community Development	8
Singapore	Mr. Yeo Cheow Tong Minister for the Environment	9
Slovakia	Mr. Jozef Zlocha Minister of Environment	10
Slovenia	Dr. Pavel Gantar Minister of Environment and Physical Planning	9

[a] Speaking also on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

		Plenary meeting
Solomon Islands	Mr. Patteson Oti Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Relations	10
South Africa	Mr. Peter Mokaba Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	8
Spain	Ms. Isabel Tocino Minister for the Environment	-
Sudan	Mr. Mohamed El-Kadir Abdalla Director, Meteorology General Corporation	11
Swaziland	Mr. Mdindzi Mngomgo Principal Secretary for Tourism, Environment and Communications	11
Sweden	Ms. Anna Lindh Minister of the Environment	9
Switzerland	Ms. Ruth Dreifuss Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Department of Home Affairs	9
Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Abdul Hamid El-Munajed Minister of Environment	8
Thailand	Mr. Porntep Techapaibul Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Environment	11
Togo	Mr. Komlavi Yao Minister of Environment and Forest Resources	9
Tunisia	Mr. Salah Hannachi Ambassador of Tunisia to Japan	10
Turkmenistan	Mr. Ovezmurat G. Annaev Deputy Minister, Head of Turkmenglavhydromet	10

		Plenary meeting
Tuvalu	Sir Toaripi Lauti Prime Minister's Special Envoy on Climate Change	8
Uganda	Mr. Bwango Apuuli Department of Meteorology The Ministry of Natural Resources	11
Ukraine	Mr. Yuri Kostenko Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety	8
United Arab Emirates	Mr. Hamad Abdul Rahman Al Madfa Minister of Health and Chairman of the Federal Environmental Agency	9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. John Prescott, MP Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Environment, Trade and the Regions	6
United Republic of Tanzania[a]	Mr. Bakari Mbonde Minister of State, Vice-President's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania	6
United States of America	Mr. Albert Gore, Jr. Vice President	6
Uruguay	Mr. Juan Gabito Zoboli Under-Secretary, Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment	11
Uzbekistan	Dr. Victor E. Chub Minister, Chief of Glavgidromet	7
Vanuatu	Mr. Demis Lango Minister of Civil Aviation	8
Venezuela	Mr. Erwin Arrieta Minister of Energy and Mines	6

[a] Speaking also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

		Plenary meeting
Viet Nam	Prof. Nguyen Duc Ngu Director-General, Hydrometeorological Service Chairman of the Environment Protection Council	11
Yemen	Mr. Mohsen Al-Hamdani Chairman of the Environment Protection Council	10
Zambia	Mr. William J. Harrington Minister of Environment and Natural Resources	9
Zimbabwe	Mr. Simon Khaya Moyo Minister of Mines, Environment and Tourism	9

II. Observer State

Turkey	Ms. Imren Aykut Minister of Environment	9

III. United Nations offices and programmes

United Nations	Mr. Maurice Strong Representative of the Secretary-General	6
	Mr. Nitin Desai Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs	6
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Mr. Rezaul Karim Chief, Environment Section, Environment and Natural Resources Management Division	11
United Nations Development Programme	Mr. Anders Wijkman Assistant Administrator Director, Bureau for Development Policy	10
United Nations Environment Programme	Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell Executive Director	7

		Plenary meeting
World Food Programme	Mr. Tun Myat Director, Resources and External Relations Division	11
Convention to Combat Desertification	Mr. Hama Arba Diallo Executive Secretary	10

IV. Specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	Mr. Gisbert Glaser Director, Bureau for Coordination of Environmental Programmes	11
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	Mr. Gunnar Kullenberg Executive Secretary	11
International Civil Aviation Organization	Mr. John Crayston Coordinator, Air Transport and Environment Programmes	11
World Bank	Mr. Caio Koch-Weser Managing Director	7
Global Environment Facility	Mr. Mohamed T. El-Ashry Chief Executive Officer and Chairman	9
World Meteorological Organization	Prof. G.O.P. Obasi Secretary-General	7
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Mr. Robert Watson Chairman	9
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Mr. Robert O. Williams Senior Industrial Development Officer, Environment and Energy Branch	11
International Atomic Energy Agency	Mr. Hans Holger Rogner Head, Planning and Economic Studies Section	11

		Plenary meeting
V. Intergovernmental organizations		
Asian Development Bank	Mr. Kazi Jalal Chief, Office of Environment and Social Development	11
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Mr. William V. Kennedy Senior Environmental Specialist	11
International Energy Agency	Mr. Robert Priddle Executive Director	9
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	Mr. Rilwanu Lukman Secretary-General	10
Permanent Commission for the South Pacific	Mr. Nicolas Roncagliolo Higueras Secretary-General	11
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Mr. Gerald Miles Head, Environmental Management and Planning Division	11
VI. Non-governmental organizations		
Climate Action Network, South East Asia	Mr. Gurmit Singh Coordinator	9
Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment	Mr. Tom Spencer President	9
International Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Yoshifumi Tsuji Vice-Chairman Japan Federation of Economic Organizations	10
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Mr. Stephen Pursey Head, Economic and Social Policy Department	11
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives	Mr. Takehisa Matsubara Mayor of the City of Nagoya, Japan	6

		Plenary meeting
International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions	Mr. Kenneth S. Zinn North American Regional Coordinator,	11
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations	Mr. Hirofumi Goto	10
Scientists for Global Responsibility[1]	Ms. Michele Valentine	11
The Business Council for Sustainable Energy	Mr. Michael Marvin Executive Director	10
United States Climate Action Network	Ms. Jennifer Morgan Coordinator	10
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Mr. Egil Myklebust President and Chief Executive Officer of Norsk Hydro, Norway	9
World Council of Churches	Mr. David Hallman Climate Change Programme Coordinator	11

[1] Speaking on behalf of "The Climate Train".

Annex II

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the third session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Caribbean Community Secretariat
4. Central American Commission on the Environment and Development
5. Commission for Environmental Cooperation
6. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
7. European Conference of Ministers of Transport
8. International Energy Agency
9. International Institute of Refrigeration
10. International Tropical Timber Organization
11. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
12. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
13. Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
14. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
15. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations[a]

1. A SEED Europe - Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development
2. A SEED Japan - Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development*
3. African Centre for Technology Studies
4. AIESEC Hitotsubashi Local Committee*
5. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
6. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives
7. Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
8. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
9. American Portland Cement Alliance
10. American Society of International Law
11. Architectural Institute of Japan*
12. Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement
13. Association of International Research Initiatives for Environmental Studies*

---

[a] The non-governmental organizations listed with an asterisk against their names were admitted only to the third session of the Conference of the Parties. Should they wish to continue to participate in the Convention process, they may reapply.

14. Association Tunisie Mediterranee Pour Le Developpement Durable
15. Atmosphere Action Network in East Asia
16. Australian Aluminium Council
17. Australian Coal Association
18. Berne Declaration
19. Birdlife International
20. Business Council of Australia
21. Canadian Electricity Association
22. Canadian Global Change Program
23. Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
24. CEDARENA (Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre)
25. Center for Clean Air Policy
26. Center for International and European Environmental Research (ecologic)
27. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
28. Center for International Environmental Law
29. Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
30. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
31. Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations
32. Centre for Business and the Environment
33. Church of the Brethren
34. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and Earth
35. Citizens Environmental Foundation*
36. Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice
37. Citizens' Nuclear Information Center*
38. Clean Energy and Environment Shimada*
39. Climate Action Network - Africa
40. Climate Action Network - Europe
41. Climate Action Network - Latin America
42. Climate Action Network - United Kingdom
43. Climate Action Network South Asia
44. Climate Action Network-Southeast Asia
45. Climate Institute
46. Columbia Earth Institute/Columbia University
47. Competitive Enterprise Institute
48. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras
49. Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union
50. Development Alternatives
51. E & Co (An Energy Investment Service)
52. Earth Action
53. Earth Council
54. Earth Science and Technology Organization*
55. Ecosystem Conservation Society*
56. Edison Electric Institute
57. Energy 21

58. Environmental Defense Fund
59. Environment Information Center*
60. European Atomic Forum
61. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
62. European Environmental Bureau
63. European Insulation Manufacturers Association
64. European Round Table of Industrialists
65. European Science and Environment Forum
66. European Wind Energy Association
67. Federal Association of the German Industry
68. Forests Absorbing Carbondioxide Emission
69. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
70. Franciscans International
71. Free University Berlin
72. Friends of the Earth - Japan*
73. Friends of the Earth International
74. German Advisory Council on Global Change
75. German NGO-Forum on Environment & Development
76. Germanwatch
77. Global Climate Coalition
78. Global Commons Institute
79. Global Dynamics Institute
80. Global Environment Centre Foundation*
81. Global Environment Forum-Kansai
82. Global Environmental Action*
83. Global Guardian Trust*
84. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
85. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
86. Global Network Class "Gakkos"*
87. Globe Japan*
88. Green Cross Japan*
89. Green Earth Organization
90. Green Fingers Society for Environment Protection
91. Green Korea United
92. Greenpeace International
93. GRIP Quebec - University of Montreal
94. Industrial Technology Research Institute
95. Industrial Union Department (IUD), AFL-CIO
96. Information Agency of the German Power Plants
97. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
98. Insurance Industry Initiative for the Environment, in association with UNEP
99. International Academy of the Environment
100. International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer*
101. International Chamber of Commerce

102. International Climate Change Partnership
103. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
104. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
105. International Council of Environmental Law
106. International Council of Scientific Unions
107. International Education Resource and Innovation Centre*
108. International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions
109. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
110. International Gas Union
111. International Institute for Energy Conservation
112. International Lake Environment Committee Foundation*
113. International Network for Environmental Management
114. International NGO Forum for Ozone Layer Protection and Against Global Warming*
115. International Organization for Standardization
116. International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers
117. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
118. International Society of Doctors for the Environment
119. International Society on Optics Within Life Sciences
120. International Solar Car Federation
121. International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
122. International Union of Public Transport
123. International Women's Year Liaison Group*
124. International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
125. Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
126. IWMC World Conservation Trust
127. Japan Association of Environment Assessment*
128. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc*
129. Japan Automobile Federation*
130. Japan Bicycle Promotion Institute*
131. Japan Center of International and Comparative Environmental Law*
132. Japan Environment Association*
133. Japan Environment Corporation*
134. Japan Environmental Technology Association*
135. Japan Federation of Bar Associations
136. Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)
137. Japan Flon Gas Association
138. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
139. Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center*
140. Japan Save the Ozone Network Gunma*
141. JICHIRO (All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union)*
142. Kiko Forum '97*
143. Kitakyushu International Techno-Cooperative Association*
144. Korea Institute of Science & Technology Europe
145. Kyoto Junior Chamber Inc*

146. Kyoto University*
147. Lancaster University
148. Loss Prevention Council
149. Midwest Research Institute National Renewable Energy Laboratory
150. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
151. National Association of State Fire Marshals
152. National Mining Association
153. National Wildlife Federation
154. Natural Resource Users' Group
155. Natural Resources Defense Council
156. Nature Conservation Society of Japan*
157. Netherlands Economic Institute
158. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
159. Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development*
160. Nord-Sud-Forum e.V. Global Cooperation Council
161. Northwest Pacific Area Environmental Cooperation Center*
162. Nuclear Energy Institute
163. OISCA-International, Tokyo
164. Öko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology)
165. Overseas Evaluation Cooperation Centre**
166. Ozone Action
167. Peoples' Forum 2001, Japan
168. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
169. Railway Technical Reseach Institute*
170. RainForest ReGeneration Institute
171. Real Link Kyoto
172. Redefining Progress
173. Research Centre on Global Warming of the Japan Development Bank*
174. Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth*
175. Réseau Action Climat France
176. Resources for the Future
177. SAFE (SEC Alternative Energy Innovators)*
178. Saitama Forum for Environmental Education*
179. Save the Earth! Action 97*
180. Scientists for Global Responsibility
181. Sierra Club of Canada
182. Society of Electric Vehicle*
183. Solar Electric Light Fund
184. Solar Net*
185. SOROPTIMIST International of the Americas Inc. of the Higashi Region*
186. Southern Research Institute
187. Sovereignty International
188. Stockholm Environment Institute
189. Tata Energy Research Institute

190. Tellus Institute
191. Thailand Environment Institute
192. The Aozora Foundation*
193. The Business Council for Sustainable Energy
194. The Business Roundtable
195. The Climate Council
196. The David Suzuki Foundation
197. The Energy Conservation Center, Tokyo
198. The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
199. The Federation of Electric Power Companies
200. The Forum of Local Government Representatives for Contemplation on the Environment and Industry*
201. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
202. The Global Environmental Forum*
203. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies*
204. The Institute of Energy Economics*
205. The Japan Economic Research Institute*
206. The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
207. The Japan Environmental Education Forum*
208. The Japan Gas Association*
209. The Japan Network for Earth Environment and Prevention Pollution*
210. The Japan Scientist Association*
211. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
212. The Local Grassroots Network of Citizens*
213. The Nature Conservancy
214. The Netherlands Energy Research Foundation
215. The Pacific Rim Consortium for Energy Combustion and the Environment
216. The Pollution Related Health Damage Compensation and Prevention Association*
217. The Rockefeller Foundation
218. The Royal Institute of International Affairs
219. The Solar Century
220. The Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology/Human Ecology Group
221. The Uranium Institute
222. The Woods Hole Research Center
223. Union of Concerned Scientists
224. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
225. United Methodist Church/General Board of Church and Society
226. United Mine Workers of America
227. United Nations Environment Development - UK Committee
228. United Nations Student Association of Japan*
229. University of Kassel
230. University of Oslo
231. University of Utrecht - Faculty of Chemistry

232 U.S Climate Action Network
233 Verification Technology Information Centre
234 Wild Bird Society of Japan*
235 World Business Council for Sustainable Development
236 World Coal Institute
237 World Conference on Religion and Peace
238 World Council of Churches
239 World Energy Council
240 World Resources Institute
241 World Watch Institute
242 Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
243 WWF-International

Annex III

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its third session

FCCC/CP/1996/2	Adoption of the rules of procedure
FCCC/CP/1997/1 and Add.1-2	Provisional agenda and annotations, including suggestions for the organization of work
FCCC/CP/1997/2 and Add.1	Adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument: Fulfilment of the Berlin Mandate: Revised text under negotiation
FCCC/CP/1997/3	Financial mechanism: report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its third session
FCCC/CP/1997/4	Assessment of measures: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/1996/3	Adoption of the rules of procedure: note by Mr. Kyle Cunningham (Zimbabwe), President of the Conference of the Parties, on his informal consultations on the draft rules of procedure
FCCC/CP/1997/5	Credentials of the representatives of Parties to the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/1997/INF.1	Administrative and financial matters: Programme budget of the Convention for the biennium 1998-1999: Detailed subprogramme activities and resource requirements
FCCC/CP/1997/INF.2	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FCCC/CP/1997/INF.3	Secretariat activities relating to technical and financial support to Parties
FCCC/CP/1997/INF.4	Report on the status of contributions to the core budget for the biennium 1996-1997
FCCC/CP/1997/INF.5	List of participants

FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.2	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(d): submission by Turkey
FCCC/CP/1997/CRP.5	Report of the round table on transfer of technology and know-how
FCCC/CP/1997/L.1	High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation: draft list of items proposed by the Group of 77 and China
FCCC/CP/1997/L.2	Date and venue of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties: draft decision submitted by the President
FCCC/CP/1997/L.3 and Add.1	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(d): draft decision proposed by Mr. Luis Herrera Marcano (Venezuela), Vice-President of the Conference
FCCC/CP/1997/L.4	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session
FCCC/CP/1997/L.5	Methodological issues related to a protocol or another legal instrument: draft decision sumitted by the Committee of the Whole
FCCC/CP/1997/L.6	Expression of gratitude to the Government and the people of Japan: draft resolution submitted by Bhutan
FCCC/CP/1997/L.7	Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: draft decision submitted by the Committee of the Whole
FCCC/CP/1997/L.7/Add.1	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FCCC/CP/1997/L.8	Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999: draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the SBI
FCCC/CP/1997/L.9	Implementation of Article 4.8 of the Convention: draft decision submitted by the Committee of the Whole
FCCC/SB/1997/1	Progress report on technology and technology transfer
FCCC/SB/1997/3	Development and transfer of technologies: Progress report

FCCC/SB/1997/4	Development and transfer of technologies: Update to progress report
FCCC/SBSTA/1996/20	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its fourth session, Geneva, 16-18 December 1996
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/4	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its fifth session, Bonn, 25-28 February 1997
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its sixth session, Bonn, 28 July - 5 August 1 1997
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/10	Development and transfer of technologies: Progress report
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/12 and Corr.1-2, and Add.1	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: Synthesis report on activities implemented jointly
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/14	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its seventh session, Bonn, 20-28 October 1997
FCCC/SBSTA/1997/INF.3	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: Contact and activity information
FCCC/SBI/1996/14	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its fourth session, Geneva, 10-11 December 1996
FCCC/SBI/1997/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its fifth session, Bonn, 25 February - 7 March 1997
FCCC/SBI/1997/10	Proposed programme budget of the Convention for the biennium 1998-1999
FCCC/SBI/1997/12	Volume of documentation
FCCC/SBI/1997/15	Amendments to the Convention or its Annexes
FCCC/SBI/1997/16	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its sixth session, Bonn, 28 July - 5 August 1997

FCCC/SBI/1997/18	Financial performance of UNFCCC contributions and expenditures in 1996-1997, and forecast for the biennium 1996-1997
FCCC/SBI/1997/21	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its seventh session, Bonn, 20-29 October 1997
FCCC/AGBM/1996/8	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of its fourth session, Geneva, 11-16 July 1996
FCCC/AGBM/1996/11	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of its fifth session, Geneva, 9-12 December 1996
FCCC/AGBM/1997/3 and Add.1 an Corr.1	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of its sixth session, Bonn, 3-7 March 1997
FCCC/AGBM/1997/5	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of its seventh session, Bonn, 31 July - 7 August 1997
FCCC/AGBM/1997/8	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of the first part of its eighth session, Bonn, 22-31 October 1997
FCCC/AGBM/1997/8/Add.1	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate on the work of the second part of its eighth session, Kyoto, 30 November 1997
FCCC/AG13/1996/4	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 on the work of its third session, Geneva, 16-18 December 1996
FCCC/AG13/1997/2	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 on the work of its fourth session, Bonn, 25-28 February 1997
FCCC/AG13/1997/4	Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 on the work of its fifth session, Bonn, 28-30 July 1997

- - - - -